

Postscript to the South-Carolina GAZETTE.

[NUMB. 1967.]

W E D N E S D A Y, AUGUST 25, 1773.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by T. POWELL & Co. at the Printing-Office near the EXCHANGE.

New Advertisements.

JOHN WILSON,

At his Store in BROAD-STREET,
Math imported, in the YORICK, Capt. STEEL, from LONDON,
The CHARMING SALLY, Captain FORTUNE, and the LIVE-
OAK, Captain LUNDBERRY, from BRISTOL.

A fresh Assortment of Goods,

Which he will sell on the usual Terms for Cash,

Or to those who take a Quantity to SELL AGAIN.

Fashionable Broad Cloths and Trimmings,
Cassimers, Satinets, Corde du Roy, &c.

A Large Choice of Thread, Blond, and

black Laces and Edgings; Fringe for trimming Muslin;
flowered Satins of the latest Taste; Gauzes; black and white
Thread Patent Net; Net and Lace Hoods; Womens and Chil-
drens Caps; neat black and coloured Satin Pumps; white, red,
and purple Leather Dittos; and black Calamanco Dittos, with
French Heels; Silk and Satin Petticoats, &c.

Bohea, Souchong, Green, and Hyson TEAS;
LOAF SUGAR, &c.

A Consignment of white, blue, and
green PLAINS, some of an extra Quality, and Duffil
Blankets, he will dispose of much under the usual Terms, for
Cash or short Credit.

JUST OPENED,

A LARGE QUANTITY

OF

White, green, and blue Negro Cloth

AND

DUFFILS,

Of an extraordinary good Width and Quality, purchased from
the Manufactory, with sundry Articles arrived by the LIVE
Oak, Capt. LUNDBERRY, from BRISTOL;—which will be sold
as CHEAP as at any Store in this Province.

By JAMES WAKEFIELD.

To be SOLD,

For CASH or SHORT CREDIT,

NEGRO MAN,

who is an excellent Waiting-Man, and understands looking
after Horses;—he present Owner parts with him on Account
of his having no further Occasion for him.—Enquire at the
PRINTING-OFFICE on the BAY, near the EXCHANGE.

Likewise, for CASH only,
Fifty Dozens of old Port WINE,

AND

Some very good bottled PORTER.

Also, To be LET, unfurnished,

An exceeding pleasant ROOM,

Up one Pair of Stairs, with a large Balcony.—For further
Particulars, enquire as above.

ABRAHAM MADDOCK,

UPHOLSTERER & PAPER-HANGER, from Dublin,
At his Shop in KING-STREET, opposite the OLD GOAL.

MAKES and sells Feather Beds, Mattresses,
Bed Sackings, Pavillions, Felloons, and Venetian Win-
dow Curtains and Blinds, Sophas, Couches, Conversation
Stools, French and Easy Chairs, stuffed and covered in the best
and neatest Manner.

He returns his sincere and grateful Thanks, to his
Friends and the Public, for the Favours he has already received
from them; and hopes, by his Assiduity, to merit a Continu-
ance of the same.

N. B. Those Gentlemen who chuse to find their own Ma-
terials, may have their Work executed on the most reason-
able Terms.

Cheap Lots of LAND.

THAT large and valuable Piece of

Land in Charles-Town, commonly known by the Name
of LYNCH'S PASTURE;—being now divided into different
Dimensions, fronting upon wide Streets, and most of them very
pleasantly situated, Will be DISPOSED of, upon reasonable
Terms, and the Time of Payment made agreeable to the Pur-
chaser.—Enquire of the Subscriber, or of ANCRUMS &
CHIFFELLE—in whose Hands a Plat of the said Land may be
seen. PARKER QUINCE.

To be SOLD by public Auction,

At the Vendue-House in CHARLES-TOWN,

On THURSDAY the 2d of September next,

Three valuable young Negroes, viz.

A very good Mower and Oarman;—one good Field Negro,
about Nineteen Years of Age, very handy and clever.—The
other is a smart, sensible Waiting-Boy, about Fourteen Years
old, and knows how to take Care of Horses.—If more agree-
able to the Purchasers, Twelve Months Credit will be given,
on good Security and Interest.

N. B. Any Person inclinable to purchase them at private
Sale, may apply at the PRINTING-OFFICE on the BAY, near
the EXCHANGE.

Mr. POWELL,



A M sorry to find myself under the Necessity
of troubling the Public again upon a Subject,
on which I before addressed them, and which
can now no longer be interesting. When I
first undertook it, my Views were, by a full
Detail of the Steps I had taken in the Case of
the Small-Pox, which lately happened in my
Family, to remove any groundless Appre-
hensions of the Disease being propagated, and to justify my
Conduct to the more deserving and respectable Inhabitants of this
Town, against the Aspersions of the Ungenerous and Impertinent.
I flatter myself that, with the Generality of the People,
my Account has gained Credit, and proved satisfactory: But
as Attempts have been made by Mr. Robert Williams, and a
Writer who takes the Name of *Benevolus*, to invalidate some
Parts of what I had advanced, and to misinterpret others, I can-
not, without seeming tacitly to acknowledge the Jullness of their
Strictures, neglect interesting the Public's Attention to a
farther Vindication of myself.

Mr. Williams justly concludes himself to be the Magistrate
alluded to in my Paper. To the Word *Clamour* he may affix
what Idea he pleases. By it, I meant to intimate, that he was
more noisy and vehement in his Expressions, than was consistent
with that Civility to which every Person is intitled from those
he has never injured, and that all he said was with an Air and
Tone of Disaffection. Although there might have been no-
thing that was plainly expressive of a Disapprobation of my
Conduct, yet as his Exclamations were addressed to me, I
could not avoid being displeased, and paying him less Regard
than what in a foster Stile he might have claimed from me. Had
Mr. Williams, in his more deliberate Moments, made an Apol-
ogy for his abrupt Behaviour, I should have held him entirely
excusable, and imputed it to the Suddenness of the Alarm; but
as he did not think such a step expedient, I was at Liberty to
speak freely of it, and mention it as I have done, in the Public
Papers.—Mr. Williams, in endeavouring to exculpate himself,
has thought proper to deny that he came to my Door, as I had
asserted; and says that he met me opposite to Mr. Harvey's.—
Had I been a little unguarded in my Expression, it would have
rendered him neither more nor less culpable, and with what
View he has confidently denied so trivial a Circumstance, I can-
not comprehend. Whether I was guilty of any Deviation from
Truth, will be sufficiently determined by the Affidavits below,
from which it appears that he came at least as far as Mr. Vinyard's
Gate, the Door of which being hung on the same Post with
mine, the Distance between them can be but a few Inches.

Mr. Williams proceeds to say, that he addressed me with the
utmost Civility. As this is a Matter of Opinion, it cannot be
brought to a Proof. Mr. Vinyard's Deposition, however, is
much in my Favour, and I must confess, that if such have al-
ways been Mr. Williams's Notions of Civility, I am surprized
that they have not brought him into many Difficulties.—He
next professes to deliver the Words in which he first addressed
me, and every Syllable he said upon the Occasion. I do not
pretend to so good a Memory as Mr. Williams may have, and
cannot clearly recollect all that passed between us. Of this,
however, I am absolutely certain, that his first Words were
these, or to this Purpose: "For God's Sake! Doctor, in what
Stage is this Disorder?" Whether he did afterwards use to me
the Words that he has printed, or any others of the same Im-
port, I cannot certainly call to Mind; but I perfectly remem-
ber, that instead of being immediately silent, when I told him,
that I had waited on the Lieutenant-Governor, and by what
Authority I acted, he repeated after me, "The Lieutenant-
Governor!"—and continued to express, in my Opinion, in an
unbecoming Manner, his Astonishment that no public Officer
was present to conduct the Affair. Upon the Whole, it appears
that Mr. Williams's Relation of Facts cannot be authenticated
beyond the Possibility of a Doubt, but on the contrary, that
every Assertion of his in Opposition to what I had advanced, is
already, as far as the Nature of each admits, incontestably
proved to be utterly without Foundation. From this State of
the Matter the Public will be able to form some Judgment of
Mr. Williams's Veracity.—I am glad that he seems now sen-
sible of the Necessity of a due Subordination in the Magistracy.
His former Behaviour did not indicate such a Conviction.

Benevolus is surprized that I should take Offence at his first
Letter, which neither mentioned my Name, nor directly or in-
directly imputed any Thing to my Charge. I was uncertain
whether or not I was meant to be included in his Censure, but I
knew that some People had imputed to me the sup-posed Miscon-
duct of the Matter on which he wrote, and that many others by read-
ing his Letter, would be led into the same Error. I had there-
fore a Right to demand of him an Explanation, particularly as
it would have been a Matter of serious Consequence to me, had
the Defense unfortunately got Footing in the Town. And not-
withstanding his Disavowal of the Intention of insinuating any
Thing to my Disadvantage, the Sequel of this Letter affords
Reason for a contrary Conclusion.—The Motives he assigns for
declining to make known his Name, are to me very insufficient.
That by which he was really influenced, may perhaps be guessed
at without much Difficulty. However, let him not be apprehen-
sive that I shall be over earnest in my Pursuit after such an
Object. I should be restrained, not by Fear of the Disfavour
against which he cautions me, but by Despair of overtaking one
whose Terror might increase his natural Power of Agility, and
enable him to leap safely over such a Ditch as would be an ef-
fectual Bar to my Progress.—*Benevolus* not choosing to be ac-
tuated by an ill-natured Disposition, confines himself to such
Remarks on my Paper as *Benevolence* only could have suggest-
ed.—The Error of dating the Commencement of the Negroes
Indisposition on Friday the 30th of July, instead of the preced-
ing Friday, was of no Consequence, and could have been cor-
rected by every Reader.—To his Medical Observation I shall
only answer, that although the Small Pox is in general pretty
easily distinguished, yet in some Cases of that as well as of every
other Disease, Physicians of the first Note have been deceived.
The Sagacity of *Benevolus*, had he studied Phisic, would per-
haps have dissipated before him all those Difficulties which others
experience, and secured him against every Danger of erring.
But there is a Set of Men, who think every Thing easy after it
is discovered, because they are too short-sighted to find out
where the Difficulty lay. I may perhaps with Propriety retract
my Compliment to *Benevolus*, and rank him with the Geniuses
of this Class.—If *Benevolus* had given him self the Trouble to
enquire of the Gentlemen whom I consulted, what were their
Sentiments at that Time, and in what Terms they were deliv-
ered to me, he might easily have been satisfied that I neither

mislook nor misrepresnted them. But then he would have had
no Opportunity of proposing the subsequent Questions, which do
so much Honour to his Intellects. I am inclined to hope, that
there is no Person in this Town, *Benevolus* excepted, who has
not Sense enough to see, that in a Case of strong Suspicion, it
was my indispensable Duty to the Community, to use the same
Precautions, as if there had been a real Certainty. And had I
been so regardless of the Welfare of my Fellow-Creatures, as to
neglect such Precautions, I am persuaded that even he, having
his Wit sharpened by Malice, would have been able to dis-
cover the Impropriety of my Conduct.—In his next Remark he
would make me answerable for a suppos'd Misconduct in an Af-
fair, of which, by my own Declaration, he had been informed
that I had not the Direction. From hence we may, notwith-
standing his Allegations to the contrary, conclude, that in his
former Reflections, he did mean to impute something to my
Charge. What follows being an Observation of a similar Na-
ture, I shall pass without further Notice. My Confidence of
the Security of every Person against receiving the Infection in
the Streets, however astonishing it may appear to *Benevolus*,
will, I hope, be justified by the Event. The last Paragraph of his
Letter is in some Parts inconsistent and unintelligible; but as I do
not profess to point out the Errors of Language, I shall only reply
to the Meaning as far as I understand it. The Compliment of
Scurillity I return to *Benevolus*, as one who has a better Claim to
it.—Whether his other Remarks are the Result of Ignorance or
Malevolence, I will not determine. However that may be, he
has misinterpreted my Meaning in a most unpardonable Man-
ner. I should be glad to know, by what Logic he can infer,
that what I have said implies that those of lower Rank in Life
are not generous or sensible, or that I entertained a Contempt
of them. I have not thrown out the most distant Hint that Peo-
ple of the lowest Rank, were either less generous, or less sen-
sible, than those of the highest, and have expressed a Contempt
only of Persons of ungenerous and base Principles. These I
despise from the Beggar to the Prince, and if I have confined
my Menaces to those who hold the Rank of Gentlemen, this is
not to be ascribed to any Partiality in my Opinion: I hold them
equally despicable with those of inferior Station; but their In-
fluence is greater, they are more capable of doing me an Injury,
and from these Considerations require more of my Attention.
I can assure *Benevolus*, that I have seen, in Persons of very low
Degree, both Generosity and good Sense, superior to what he can
claim the Merit of; and I flatter myself, that in the Interpre-
tation of my Words, they will be guided by their own Reason,
and not misled by his Commentary. An honest Man, in what-
ever Situation or Circumstances he may be, will always com-
mand my Esteem and Respect. My Profession gives me an Op-
portunity of being with Persons of every Class, from the most
opulent to the most helpless and indigent. To these last I ap-
peal for the Irreproachableness of my Conduct, fearless of being
accused by any one of them of Haughtiness, Incivility, or a
Want of Compassion and Humanity. Perhaps *Benevolus* has
had equal Occasion of Transactions with every Class of People.
Can he name himself, and with Safety make the same Appeal?
If he cannot, let him stand arraigned in his own Conscience,
the Guilt he would impute to me. Tired of such a Contro-
versy, and unwilling to be longer troublesome to the Public, I
will only add, that *Benevolus* has meanly, under the Protection
of a borrowed Name, ill suited to the Character of his Writ-
ings, attempted to do me such Injustice, as under his real Name
he dares not avow. The Futility of his Arguments and Insi-
nuations, I hope, I have sufficiently exposed. Desirous of
hearing nothing more from him, whilst behind the Screen of
Fiction. I am, Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

THOMAS TUDER TUCKER.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Charles-Town, August 23d, 1773.

JOHN VINYARD of Charles-Town, Breeches-Maker,
THOMAS HAMETT of the same Place, Taylor, and THOMAS
ROYBOULD of the same Place, Taylor, being duly sworn
severally make Oath and say, and first the said John Vinyard
sayeth, that on Friday the 30th of July 1773, when Dr. Tuc-
ker was about to have his Negro with the Small Pox removed,
Mr. Robert Williams passed by Mr. Vinyard's Shop to Dr.
Tucker's Gate, or very near it, before the Cart in which the
Negro was begun to move, and there addressed Dr. Tucker in
these Words, or Words to this Effect: "For God's Sake! Do-
ctor, in what Stage is this Disorder?"—and that after Dr.
Tucker had acquainted him that he had been to the Lieuten-
ant-Governor, and was acting by the Direction of the Church-
Wardens, Mr. Williams did not immediately cease speaking,
but expressed his Astonishment that no public Officer was pre-
sent to superintend the Affair.—That in Mr. Vinyard's Opin-
ion, Mr. Williams did not speak calmly and civilly, but with
Harshness and Vehemence.

And the said Thomas Hamett also sayeth, that on Friday the
30th of July, when Dr. Tucker was about to have his Negro with
the Small Pox removed, Mr. Robert Williams passed by Mr.
Vinyard's Shop Door, and proceeded as far as Mr. Vinyard's
Gate, towards Dr. Tucker's House, before he spoke to him.

And likewise the said Thomas Roybould sayeth, that on Fri-
day the 30th of July, when Dr. Tucker was about to have his
Negro with the Small Pox removed, Mr. Robert Williams
passed by Mr. Vinyard's Shop Door to Dr. Tucker's Gate, or
very near it, before the Cart in which the Negro was, began to
move.

JOHN VINYARD,
THOMAS HAMETT,
THOMAS ROYBOULD.

Sworn before me the 23d

Day of August, 1773.

WELLINS CALCOTT, J. P.

Mr. POWELL,

WHEN Heaven had just permitted that we should
be alarmed by a Drought, and some of us dire
Effects already have been, and certainly will be
still more, severely felt—when we know not but
a Flood or a Hurricane may complete what the
Drought has left undone.—When it is univer-
sally acknowledged, that there is neither a Sufficiency of Cur-
rency or Specie in Circulation, to transact common Business.—
When the increasing Poor are ready to starve, from the Scarcity
and Dearness of common Necessaries—when the Rich are secure
and Ready-Money to pay for what they drink and eat, and
wear—when the Public Treasury itself is represented as nearly
in a State of Bankruptcy—when none of our principal Staple

Commodities, viz. Rice and Indigo, sell to the same Advantage in Europe as formerly—when, under these Circumstances (not to mention many others, equally disadvantageous) in less than Six Months, the Province has become indebted to Great-Britain, in a Sum little short of 300,000*l.* Sterling, for Negroes only—when our Country swarms with Objects of visible Distress, and many respectable Families (ashamed to reveal their real Situation) are silently feeding on the Bread of Affliction, unassisted—when Industry, Prudence, and Oeconomy, are too much neglected, and their Opposites eagerly embraced.—Who, that adverts also to the Infant State of this Colony, and the general Tendency of THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENTS, however judiciously chosen or conducted—who, that would not wish to see us effeminized, or tamed into Vassals fit for Despotism—who, that does not desire the total Extinction of a Zeal for the Welfare of this Community, can, without equal Surprise and Concern, read the following Advertisement, which has appeared in the *South-Carolina Gazette and Country Journal* of the 17th Instant, and in the *South-Carolina and American General Gazette* of the 20th?

THEATRE.

MR. DUGLASS returns his most grateful Thanks to the Public, for the very generous Countenance they have given to his ADDRESS. He begs leave to inform them, that the SUBSCRIPTION is in great Forwardness, and a considerable Part of the Money already collected, and deposited in the proper Hands for carrying the Design into Execution; the Receipts for which are lodged at Mr. WELLS's, the Great Stationary and Book Store, for the Inspection of the Subscribers. Materials are collecting. Builders engaged, and every possible Step taken, to complete the Undertaking early in November. Those Gentlemen who have not yet subscribed, and would choose to add their Names to a Catalogue, already honoured with the Notice of a Number of most respectable Characters, will be obliging enough to signify their Intentions as soon as possible, at the Places mentioned in the Address.

Well-regulated Theatres may be proper Objects of Public Encouragement, in very populous Towns or Cities, where the Generality of the People are wealthy, have much Leisure, and little Employment: But, surely, it cannot be thought sound Policy, or upon any Account justifiable, at THIS TIME, to encourage the establishing a permanent One here.

PHILO-PATRIE.

In the UPPER HOUSE of ASSEMBLY, TUESDAY the 24th Day of August, 1773.

ORDERED.

THAT the Message sent from this House this Day to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, together with the Resolutions entered into by the House, and the Extracts from the Journals of the whole Examination of Mr. Peronneau, both before this House and by the Committee; together with the Orders and Resolutions of this House thereupon accompanying the same, be printed in the several Gazettes of this Province.

JAMES SIMPSON, CLERK.

In the UPPER HOUSE of ASSEMBLY, the 23d Day of AUGUST, 1773.

May it please your Honour,

UPON reading a Message sent by the Commons House of Assembly to your Honour, dated the 20th Instant, and sent before this House by a Committee appointed to inspect the Journals, this House was struck with Amazement, at finding therein the following extraordinary Assertion, "That His Majesty's Council (meaning this House) had, in their Address to your Honour, dated the 13th Instant, endeavoured to deceive you, as well as the Public, by their pretended Fear that the Treasury must soon stop Payment."

Sir, our Fears were real, and founded on the justest Grounds, as will appear from the Extracts of the Journals of this House herewith sent you; but the Commons House in their Message, beg Leave to acquaint your Honour, that it appears to them that there is no Probability that there will not always be Money in the Treasury, sufficient to answer every Claim upon it; for the Sum of 127,674*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* due to the Public for Duties, the First of June last, is to be looked upon as actually in the Treasury, the Treasurers being accountable for, and obliged, as they themselves admit, to produce that Money, whenever required. Their own Phrase, "due to the Public," shews that the Money is not in the Treasury, for if it was there, it would not be due to the Public;—but, say they, it is to be looked upon as actually there, therefore, crede quod habes et habes.

The Treasurers have indeed admitted, that they are responsible for it; but, is there no Difference between Responsibility and immediate Ability to pay? The Fact is, that however responsible the Treasurers may be for that Sum, they are at present utterly unable to place it in the Treasury, or to produce or pay One Shilling of it. The Security given by the Treasurers may be very sufficient; the Duties in the Hands of the Merchants, may be ultimately very secure; but, because from the Information of one of the Joint Public-Treasurers, the Sum of £. 10,000 now in the Treasury, would not be sufficient to answer the ordinary Expence of Government, longer than the Beginning of October next, therefore, and from a Consideration of the Nature of our Circulating Paper, we addressed your Honour to order the said Duties to be called in.

There is now circulating about 382,178*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* in Bills, Orders, and Certificates, of various Denominations; yet, if all these should be now brought in, there would not be more in the Treasury than 57,355*l.* 10*s.* issuable and fit to answer the Public Demands, because none of those Bills, Orders, and Certificates, that are paid into the Treasury, can be issued out again, excepting such lawful Bills as were issued in the Year 1743; all the Rest being either illegal, or the Time limited for their Circulation expired; and of those lawful Bills there are circulating, on the 13th of October 1772, to the Amount of 98,895*l.* 10*s.*—since which, about £. 35,000 of these have been brought into the Treasury, where they now lie, so torn and obliterated, as to be unfit for Circulation: Which, being deducted from the 98,895*l.* 10*s.* reduces the Amount of those lawful Bills now circulating to the Sum 63,895*l.* 10*s.*—and, allowing a Loss upon the Whole, by a moderate Calculation, to the Amount of £. 6000—that Sum being deducted, reduces the Amount of the Legal Bills, issued in 1743, now circulating, and which may be expected to come into the Treasury, to the Sum of 57,895*l.* 10*s.* And from hence it may be reasonably concluded, that if the whole Sum of 127,674*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* due for Duties as the First of June last, was to be paid into the Treasury in the present circulating Paper, there would not be more than £. 17,000 of the same that would be again issuable, supposing that those Bills which are illegal, and those which ought now to be in the Treasury, as the Time limited by Law for their Circulation is expired, should be paid in, proportionably with the lawful Bills of 1743: And although it may be said, to what End shall we call in the Public Duties, when only to small a Sum as about £. 17,000 can be issued? We answer, that this demonstrably proves the Necessity of the immediate Interposition of the Legislature, to prevent a Public Bankruptcy, being the great Evil stated in our Address. From which State

of Facts, we hope, it must clearly appear to your Honour, that our Apprehensions of a Failure in the Public Treasury, were not pretended, or calculated to deceive either your Honour or the Public.

Had Tax-Bills passed annually since the Year 1769, there would at this Time, in all Probability, have been £. 3 or 400,000 circulating, agreeable to Law, instead of the present dangerous and illegal Circulation, which cannot but prove ineffectual to support the Public Credit, and ought therefore to be alarming to every thinking Mind.

By Order of the House,

EGERTON LEIGH.

RESOLVED.

THAT it is the Opinion of this House, that all the Money now in the Treasury, and ready to be paid in Discharge of such legal Demands as may be made upon it, does not exceed the Sum of £. 10,000.

Resolved, That the Sum of 127,674*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* which was due to the Public for Duties, on the First of June last, is not now in the Treasury, nor could the Treasurers produce the same, or any Part thereof, when called upon by a Committee of this House.

Resolved therefore, That the first Sum of 127,674*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* cannot now be looked upon as actually in the Treasury, and ready for Public Service, without offering the greatest Violence and Affront to Common Sense and Reason.

Resolved, That this House had a just and solid Foundation for its late Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, on the State of the Public Treasury; that the Conduct of this House therein, was neither hasty nor unprecedented—that it was deliberate and parliamentary—that it was respectful to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and not contemptuous to the Representatives of the People, nor did it tend to endanger the Public Credit, but on the contrary, to maintain, strengthen, and support it.

Resolved, That every unnecessary Attempt to weaken or destroy the Public Confidence, in any of the constitutional Branches of the State, betrays a Want of true political Wisdom and Discretion.

Resolved, That the Style and Language of the Message of the Commons House of Assembly, is unparliamentary, and although it must be considered by this House as a Piece of unmerited Insult, and cruel Disrespect, yet Mankind will easily judge whose Dignity is most affected thereby.

Resolved, That the Custom of permitting the Public Duties to remain in private Hands, for private Gain, is a gross Pervertion of the Public Treasury, and a fore and dangerous Evil, by Means whereof, the Treasury of this Province is kept in a State of Beggary and Want, and in a total Incapacity to answer any unforeseen Demands which the Wisdom of the Legislature may see proper to make on any great and sudden Emergency.

Resolved, That it is the Opinion of this House, that no Time should be lost to remedy the Evil discovered and first suggested by this House.

Resolved, That the Directions which our late Address prays to be given to the Attorney-General, allude plainly to public Bonds, on a Supposition that the same had been taken agreeable to the Terms of the General Duty Act; for as the Governor, nor either House of Assembly, have any Power to direct Men to place their private Bonds in the Hands of His Majesty's Attorney-General, so neither have any Branches of the Legislature a Right to compel that Officer to pursue a Practice which he has long declined, this House being well-informed, that the present Attorney-General issues no Process whatever as a common Attorney, and therefore the Imputation in the Message of the Commons House of Assembly, in Relation to that Officer, is destitute of all Foundation.

Resolved, That no Words in the late Address of this House, afford any just Cause for the Censures passed thereon by the Message of the Commons House of Assembly, as this House have always endeavoured to shew a real and unaffected Esteem for His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and with at all Times to cultivate a good Understanding with the Commons House of Assembly, in all Deliberations for the Public Good.

Extracts from the Journals of the Upper House of Assembly, referred to in the Message therewith sent from that House, to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, dated the 24th Day of August, 1773.

In the UPPER HOUSE of ASSEMBLY, Wednesday the 11th Day of AUGUST, 1773.

MR. PERONNEAU, one of the Joint Public Treasurers, attending at the Door according to Order, was called in, and being asked by the President, by Order of the House, if any and what Balance was due to the Public from the late Mr. Jacob Motte's, the late Treasurer, Estate? he replied, that there was due from Mr. Motte's Estate to the Public, a Balance of Sixty-three Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-four Pounds Nineteen Shillings and Five-Pence Currency.

Whereupon it was resolved, on Motion, that a Message should be sent to the Lieutenant-Governor, informing His Honour, that it having appeared to this House, that there is now due to the Public a Balance of 63,974*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* from the Estate of the late Public Treasurer, Jacob Motte, Esq; this House did therefore desire, that His Honour would be pleased to give Directions to the proper Officer to recover the said Balance from the Representatives of Mr. Motte, together with the legal Interest thereon, if it shall be the Opinion of the Attorney-General, that Mr. Motte's Estate is liable for the same: And a Message to that Purport being prepared, was ordered to be signed by the President, and sent to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, by the Clerk. MR. PERONNEAU was further asked, by Order of the House, what was the State of the Money in the Public Treasury on the first Day of June last, and what Balance was then due to the Public for Duties? to which he replied, that there was then due to the Public from the Merchants, 127,674*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* and that there was not now in the Public Treasury above Ten Thousand Pounds Currency which could be issued, and that he was really apprehensive of a Public Bankruptcy, and being obliged to stop Payment, if the Public Debts were not more punctually discharged. MR. PERONNEAU was then asked, how long he apprehended that the Sum now in the Public Treasury would be sufficient to answer the Demands against the Public? to which he replied, he believed it would be sufficient to answer the ordinary Expence till the Beginning of October next. MR. PERONNEAU was then further asked, what Sum he apprehended might be necessary, and would be sufficient, to answer all the Demands and Exigencies of the Treasury for the Term of Six Months next ensuing? to which he answered, that if an Allowance was to be made for exchanging such Certificates as might be probably brought in, and all other Exigencies, he apprehended there might be wanting Fifty Thousand Pounds Currency.

FRIDAY, the 23th Day of August, 1773.

HENRY PERONNEAU, Esq; one of the Joint Public Treasurers, attending at the Door, according to Order, was called in, and being asked what Sum or Sums of Money had been paid out of the Public Treasury since the last Tax Act, in Pursuance of the several Laws requiring the same, and which were to be replaced by the General Tax Law in the Public Treasury? to

which he replied, that the whole of the Sums together amounted to £. 158,476.

FRIDAY, the 20th Day of August, 1773.

HENRY PERONNEAU, Esq; one of the Joint Public Treasurers, attending according to Order, was called in, and was desired to produce the Bonds and Notes taken for the Duties of the Public Treasury; he accordingly produced two Bundles, which on Examination appeared to be payable to HENRY PERONNEAU and BENJAMIN DART, Joint Public Treasurers. He was then asked, if these were the Bonds and Notes which were taken for the Duties due on the First Day of June last? to which he replied, they were.

SATURDAY the 21st Day of August, 1773.

A Motion was made, that a Committee be appointed to go to the Treasury, and to examine into the State of the Accounts, and to inform what Money was actually in the Treasury, and to report the same to this House.

Resolved, That Mr. Chief Justice, and Mr. Drayton, be a Committee for that Purpose.

Ordered, That the said Committee do proceed immediately. Mr. Drayton from the Committee to examine into the State of the Treasury, and to examine the Money actually there, inform the House, that they were now ready to make their Report.

Resolved, That the same be received immediately.

Mr. Drayton then read the Report in his Place, and delivered it at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read as follows: The Committee appointed to examine into the State of the Treasury, and to examine the Money actually there,

Report, That the Treasurers declared to the Committee, that they had not in the Treasury the Sum of £. 127,674*l.* owing for Duties on the First of June last, and that they could not procure any Part of that Sum; that they actually have in the Treasury only the Sum of £. 10,000 issuable Money; and that they are not able, by any Means, now to produce a larger Sum for Public Service; that they have in the Treasury about £. 35,000 lawful Money, but so defaced, that no Person will receive any Part of it; that now they have applied to all Persons owing for Duties, that they pay them forthwith; and that hitherto, excepting four Merchants, who had not been long in Arrears, they had applied to every Person indebted for Duties.

Whereupon a Motion was made, that a Committee should be appointed to take into Consideration the Message sent to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor by the Commons House of Assembly, together with the Report of this Committee, and to report to the House what Steps it shall be proper for the House to take thereupon: And the Motion being agreed to, Mr. Chief Justice and Mr. Chief Justice were appointed a Committee for that Purpose.

MONDAY, the 23d Day of August, 1773.

Mr. Chief Justice, from the Committee appointed to take into their Consideration, the Message sent to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, from the Commons House of Assembly, on the Address of this House, together with the Report of that Committee, and to report what Measures it will be proper for this House to take thereupon, reported that they had come to several Resolutions, which they recommended to the House to be agreed to, and that the Resolutions when agreed to, with a Message which they had prepared, accompanying the same, should be sent to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. Chief Justice then read the Message and Resolutions in his Place, and delivered them in at the Clerk's Table, where they were again read; and, after Debate and Amendment, were agreed to by the House, and ordered to be sent to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, together with an Extract from the Journals of the House of the Whole of the Examination of Mr. Peronneau, both before the House and by the Committee, and the Address and Resolutions of the House thereupon, by the Mafter in Chancery.

CHARLES-TOWN, AUGUST 24.

LAST Tuesday returned, in the Charming Sally, Captain Fortune, from Bristol, Mr. John Summers, of this Town.

On Wednesday arrived here a Brig. from Newry, in Ireland, with about 200 Passengers. Another Vessel, with upwards of 300 more, was to sail from Lanes about seven Weeks ago.

Last Thursday, Dr. Biddle of Philadelphia, Mr. Benjamin Smith, Son of Thomas Smith, Esq. who has been to complete his Education at the Pennsylvania College, and some other Passengers, arrived here in the Brig. Sea Nymph, Captain Blewer; which has likewise brought about 4000 Bushels of Indian Corn.

The same Day the Lady of the Hon. William Drayton, Esq; Chief Justice in East-Florida, and several other Passengers, embarked for St. Augustine, in the Schooner Rose, Capt. Bachop.

The Brig. Charles-Town Packet, Captain Wright, is just arrived, with about 2000 Bushels of Indian Corn; and has brought among other Passengers, Mrs. Lydia McCall, of Philadelphia, Mr. White, and Mrs. Booth, of this Province.

Price of RICE 70*s.* per 100 lb.—INDIAN CORN 25*s.* per Bushel.—Northward Ditto 20*s.*

Mr. Frederick Ormond died lately at St. Augustine, and bequeathed all his Slaves, and a House and Lot there, to his Brother John, of Marr's Bluff, Pedee, who is desired to make Application for the same as soon as possible, to John Ford, Esquire, at St. Augustine.

Mr. Lind's Letter to Mr. Ledyard, in our next.

Timothy's Marine List.

August	Arrivals at Charles-Town.	From
17th.	Ship Charming Sally, George Fortune,	Bristol
	Brig. Heart-of Oak, Robert Patterson,	Bristol
	Schooner Exchange, John Willis,	Hispaniola
	Schooner Susanah, James North,	Providence
18th.	Brig. Elliott, John Waring,	Newry
19th.	Brig. Sea-Nymph, Joseph Blewer,	Philadelphia
20th.	Schooner Little-Dick, Henry Ahwood,	Hispaniola
21st.	Brig. Speedwell, Anthony Alkey,	Georgia
	Schooner Lark, John Stirrup,	Providence
	Sloop Benjamin, Richard Newbold,	Hispaniola
22d.	Sloop Three Friends, Thomas Smith,	St. Croix
23d.	Brig. Charles-Town Packet, S. Wright,	Philadelphia
	Schooner John, Charles Dawson,	Georgia

WANTED, on Interest, Fourteen Hundred Pounds Currency,

For which the most undeniable Security will be given. Enquire at the Printing-Office on the BAY, near the Exchange

FOUND, by a Negro Boy, A Piece of GOLD:

The Owner may recover the same, on describing it, and paying for this Advertisement.—Apply to DAVID WILLIAMS.